

# The Lamentacion of England.

## Esay lv. chapter.

Seke the lorde while he may be found / and call apō  
hym while he is nye / lett the vngodly man forsa<sup>e</sup> his  
own wayse / and the vnrightwyse his own ymaginasi  
ons / and torn again to the lord our god / so will he  
be mercisfull to vs / for he is redy to forgene.

## Joell the second chapter.

Thus sayth the lord / turn you vnto me with all your  
hartes / with fasting / weping and mourning / rent  
your hartes and not your garments / and turn you to  
the lord our god for he is graci<sup>us</sup> / mercisful / long  
suffring / and off great compassion / and  
redy to pardon wickydnes / &c.

## The lamentacion

**T**Her hath bene here tofore diuers godly and weldys-  
posyd persons, that for the preseruacyon and welth  
off ther own contres: haue taken great paines to wry-  
te and put fourth diuers godly, and notable books for the re-  
dressing off many abuses wryd in ther comon welthes. A-  
mong other serteine Englyshmen, perceyving the stare and  
comon welth off England to decaye, being mouyd in con-  
sciens off a good zeale and trewe hart, that they beare, to this  
ther natural centre, haue takē paynes, to sett forth in prynt,  
diuers notable books, which haue geuen warning to a voyd  
the great dangers lyke to folowe in the comon welth off  
this realme, yf speedy remedy were not prouidyd for.

Iohan fyshe.

Supplication  
off beggers.

Fyrst I wyll begyne wyth Iohan fyshe, who perceyving  
the great abusys off the clergy and spytualtye, about xxx  
yeres past, made a lytle treatyse, and namyd it, the supplica-  
cyon off beggers which God beprayd toke some effect:  
wher thorow the great number off monks, Chanons, Nun-  
nes, false flatering fryers, and obstinat lyers, wyth ther de-  
uelysh dyscemblyng, and ypocryticall falshode were made  
manifest, and openly dysclofid, that all men yong and old,  
dyd perceyue as clere as the day, ther abhominacions, dyscem-  
blyng falshod and wyckydnes: ffor the which accordyng  
to ther desertes, were by king henry the viij viterly dysclo-  
fyd confusyd and came to nought, as it is manifest.

Roderyck  
Mors.

After that one other booke was made and put forth, yn-  
der the name off Roderyck Mors, and namyd a complaynt  
to the parliament house, declarying the great number off sinor  
mytis and abuses that were vld in the comon welth off this  
realm the which the more it is to be lamentid, toke litle effect.  
Besyds many and dyuers other good books made as well  
in the tyme off K. H. S. as in the tyme off K. E. 6. which in  
lyke case toke no effect.

Supplicaci-  
on to the que

deners  
boke de ve  
obediencia

More over now off late days, one more then a yere past  
off a good zeale that he hath to this his centre off England,  
made and sett forth a boke namyng it a supplicacyon to the  
quenes Mai. wherin he hath manifestly declaryd, the wyck-  
kyd deuyses off the shamelis byshopps and clergie off Eng-  
land: how they for the upholding off ther deuelysh king-  
dom, haue bene allwey seuerers off the tyme, As was that  
wyckyd Steven gardener B. off wynchester, who manifest-  
ly as ther apperyth, declaryd the same by hys booke de (ve-  
ra obediencia) which boke being then made accordyng to  
gods

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## Off England?

2.

gods worde as he praynly playnlye, that began to take roie in hym. And after ward being geuen up off god, he reuysyd the same and reuysyd gods worde, which booke is wholly agaynst the supremacy off the B. of Rome, the reasons grundyd upon gods worde, wherein he also manifestly declaryth the maryag betwene K. H. 8. and quene cataryue to be altogethern lawfull and yngodly, and therby proueth the quene to be a bastard, as playnlye apperyth. And bonner byshop off london confirmyth the same by his prologe made before the same booke de vera obedientia, which is notable to be merkyd and notyd off that most wyckyd and dyssemblyng tyrant, whos past all shame and honesty. Also off Tunstall b. of duram, off his sermon that he preachyd beiofe K. H. 8. on painsonday 1539. and is openly in print, proving by many good and probable reasons, Cardinal pole to be an arrat traytore to his countre, and worse then an infydell, and doctor Smyth that wethercoke, that turnyth with euery wynd off doctrine, as apperith by his to often recantyng. In the same supplicacion is made an exhortacion to the lords and gentylmen off England wanyng them to beware off the craft and falsheode off our dyssemblyng bysheppes, and clergy, who lyke most arrant traytors, go about to betraye this noble realm of England, in to the hands off the prince of spain only for the establyshment off ther wylykd kingdom, which if it come to passe, this noble and fre countre shalbe brought in to most wyle bondage, and slavery, the which I besech almychty god to defende yf it be his holy wyll and pleasure amen.

Bonner B.  
off london.

Tunstall B.  
off duram.

Cardinal  
Pole.

Doctor  
Smyth.

Bysheppes  
and clergy  
traytors.

Sens that tyme, a few hartyd Englyshman, perceyving the myserable thraldome, seruytude and bondage, that the goodly countres off Naples, Miland &c be brought in to talye, to say sens the K. off spaine hath come to the crowne ther off hath made a treatyse calling it a wanyng for England, wherein he hath declaryd playnly and at large, what taxes, tolls, and tributes the K. of spayne and hys spanyards, hath brought those goodly countres vnto both of corne, wyne, shephe, fysh, salt, and frutes &c. and what subysdes euery man off occupation must pay dayly, as by the same booke attarge more playnly apperyth.

Naples  
Myland.

The wanyng  
for England.

And although many occasyons haue bene mynystrd and dayly more and more infeuyth, whereby it is to be supposyd, the destruction off our countre to be nere at hand (except Gods great mercye) yett is ther none, that hath made the la-

## The Lamentacion

mentacyon therof. wherfore perceyuyng such things com to passe, as be already done, and dyuers other practyses, wrough and a working, only to bryng this noble realm in to most wyle bondage and slavery off the spanyerds. I haue often be waylye and lamentyd the state theroff: And because it is my dwyte for the loue that I bere ther vnto I thought it good to sett it forth, that other good and vertues men perceyuyng the dysturctyon theroff to be so nere at hand, that they also lamentyng the state theroff myght be the more mouyd to make ther earnest prayers to almechty god, that he for his dere sone Iesus Chrystes sake, wold spare and be fauorable to vrpour contre off England now ouer runc wyth heribleydoloury. And that he wold pardon and forgiue vs our synnes, for the which cause, he hath sent such wyckyd rulers to raygne ouer vs, for as S. Iames sayth the prayer off the lust man away lyth my ch. And I doubt not, but god's mercyfull patient and long suffering, and wyll haue mercy apon vs, and apon his pour congregacyon ther, orells wher it aryed abroad, at such tyme as he knouyth best to his honour, and wyll also take from vs our cruell rulers, that haue so sore persecutyd and made hauecke of his sayd congregacyon, the which I besech him to do for the blude of his dere sone our lord Iesus Chryst, that we maye ther once agayne openly confesse his holy name, to the viter confusyon off the kyngdem off Antychryste amen.

But forasmuch as non off the same godly books and warnings either com not to the quenes hands, or ells wyll nothyng molyfy here harte, but that ther is sought malyciously and off a sett purpose the dysturctyon off the noble men gentyllmen and comons off Englande wherby may the more easyer be brought to passe, ther most wyckyd deuyses and purposes, that is, to geue away and betray this noble realme off England, in to the hands off the king off spayue and his spaynyerds. wherfore I haue thought it good to declare vn to my naryue contre, setteyue off thes manyfeste reasons, and practyses, but syrst I wyll declare the prophcey off that blessed manter off god mayster hugh latymer, preaching before the most vertues prynce K. E. 6. in his palays at westmynster 1549. that thes plagues shold com apon vs for our vnthankfullnes, and that god wold send such tyrants to rayne ouer vs, for our vnrepentant hartes, which now is come to passe in dede, and was thought at that tyme a thyng impossyble, but that gods worde must be trewe which was spoken by the ho

ly

Ernest  
prayers.

Iaco. 5.



## Off England.

4.

ly goost thorow that blessyd martyr M. latymer, and hys fellow marters and other preachers, as it is cometo passe at this day.

And because the prophecye which he then prophecied in his sermon before the king, is now all to gether fulfilllyd as playnlye apperyth, And that sermō & prophecye mouyd me mych to lancut the state off our contrie, hath also partly caw- syd me to make this lamentacyon apon this realm off Eng- land. And because it shall not be thought, that I wyll add or demynish any parte off the sayd prophecye, I. wyll here recy- tepte of hit, worde for worde as it is printid in the boke off his sermō, he raking accasion to prech before the king, of the dwty of kings rulers, and Maieistrates, as here after folowith.

The cause  
off the ma-  
king off this  
lamentacion.

**I**t mayrth no matter by what name the rulers be named yf so be they shall walke ordinatly with god and direct ther steppes with god, for both patriarks, ludges, and kings, had and haue ther auctorite off god, and therefore godly, but this ought to be considred, which god said. Non praticere tibi potes hominem alienum, that is thou must not sett a strenger ouer the. It hath pleased god to graunt vs a naturall liege king, and lord off our own nacion, an Eng- lishman, one off our own religion god hath geuen him vnto vs, and is a most precious treasure, and yet many off vs do de- sire a stranger to be king ouer vs. Lett vs desire no more to be bankers, but lett vs in deuoure our selues to walke ordinatly and plainly after the word off god, lett vs folow daniell, lett ys not seke the death of our most noble and rightfull king, our own brother both by nature and godly religion, lett ys pray for his godly estate that he may liue long among vs.

The very  
wordes off  
M. Latymers  
sermon.

A stranger to  
be king.

wel the kings grace hath sisters, my lady Mary and my lady Elisabeth, which by succession and course ar inheritors to the crown, who yff they I should mary with strangers, what shuld in fewe god knowith, but god graunt they neuer come to courting nor succeeding, therefore to avoid this plague, lett vs amend our liues, and put away all pride, which doth droune men in this dars, all conuerses wherein the Magistrates and rich men off this realm ar ouerwhelmid, all lechery and all other excessiue vices, prouoking gods wrath, were he not mercifull, even to take fro vs, our natural king and lege lord and to plag vs with a strange king for our vnpentant hart, wherfor yf you say ye loue the king, amend your liues and the ye shalbe a meane, that god shall lend him vs, long to rayge ouer ys, for vndounelly lusts prouoke such gods wrath scrip

A strange  
King.

## The lamentacion

ture saith, Dabo tibi regem in furore meo. that is I will geue thee a king in my wrath. Now we haue a lawfull king, & a godly king, neuer theles yet many euels do raige, and a litle after now I here say all things are ended after a godly maner, or els shortly shalbe, make hast make hast, and lett vs lern to conuert to repente and amend our lyues, yf we do not I feare I feare least for our sinnes, & wnthankfullnes an hypocrite shall raige ouer vs. Long time we haue bene seruaunts and in bondage, seruing the pope in Egypt, god hath geuen vs a deliuerer, a naturall king, lett vs not like no stranger of another nacion, no hypocrite which shall bring in a gain all papistry, ypocrisie, & ydolatrie, no diabolicall minister, which shall maintaine all deuillish workes & euell excesses, but lett vs pray that god maintaine, and continue our most excellent king here present trowe inheritor of this our realm both by nature and also by the speciall gift and ordnance of god &c.

If this prophetic of that blessed martyr of god M. Latimer be not now com to passe and fullfilled let all men iudge, which before was not regarded, yet it was thought a thing impossible such alteration and tyranny, so sene to haue solowid, as now plainly apperish, and yet this is but the beginning of sorowes & plages that shall solow, onles god of his great mercy (at the crie and lamentacion of the poor oppressed, which lyue in misery and bondage of conscience) seate thes plages now begone, and manifestly appere before our eyes, for our ingratitude and great wnthankfullnes.

On what a plage is it to see strangers rule in this noble realm violently, wher befor time trowe hard Englishmen haue gouerned quietly what a lamentable thing is it that although quene Mary being born in England, and had to here father a noble and trowe hard prince and Englishman yet she solowith nothing his steppes in trowe zeal to this realm, because she toke the most part off here blude and stomake off her spannish mother, and therefore from time to time ever regarded her spannish kinned, and perimotted them, by geuing them license, wherby they do cary and conway away, out of this realm freely without paying any custome therefore, our goudly & best comodites, as woll Tynn leade lether &c. to the great decay and ynpouersishment, of the poor comons off this realm, by reason wheroff the said comodites, be now at double pryces, that they were before, & also poor men cannot be set a worke as they haue bene,

Ye who seith not but that she seekith the destruction of the

A naturall  
King.

M. Latimer's  
wordes full-  
filled,

The quene taketh  
her blude  
off her span-  
nish mother.

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## Off England.

6.

se nobles & gentillmen, that here noble father tenderly lo-  
uid: the thing is manifest and cannot be denied, who wold e-  
uer haue thought such vnnaturalnes, as to cawse that worthy  
and vertuose Lady, Lady Iane, being inocent and gillies, as  
the quene here self did thinke, being compellid to take the stat  
apon here of xviij. yeres of age, and so nere off here kundrid,  
to be so cruelly murtherid?

Lady Iane  
put to death.

Also to cawse that worthy and vertues man, and mar-  
ter of god Thomas Cramner Archbishop of canterbury, to be  
so cruelly murtherid who sauid here liff, what time as K. H. 8.  
here father wold haue dispatchid here, for her cōtempt & dis-  
bedience, when neither the old duke of Northfolke, nor oth<sup>r</sup> off  
the temporall lords of the counsell could intreat here said fa-  
ther, but that she shoud die, then went this meke archbishop  
to be king, and so prudently perswadid him, that he spauide  
here and sauid her lyf, which when he had obtrainid the duke  
off Northfolke & the other lordes off ther counsell gaue hym,  
such thaks for that dais worke, saieng to him that yf euer they  
liued and lay in ther pouer thei wold requite it, so that it is to  
be suppsid that yf the sayd duke off Northfolke & had liuid,  
he shuld not haue bene so cruelly murtherid. But here is to be  
notid great ingratitude, and vnthansullues, to requite him with  
death that sauid here liff.

Thomas  
Cramner.  
Archbishop  
off canterbu-  
ry.

K. H. 8. here noble father perceiuing thew ifdom, sobre-  
nes honestie, meknes, and good learning off the said Tho-  
mas Cramner, promotid him not only to be archbishopspe off  
Canterbury, but also metropolitan, and primate of all Eng-  
land, and because he so prudently and soberly behauid him  
self therin he made him cheff off this prety counsell, and for  
the fide lite that he found in him, at the time off his death, he  
made him one of the cheff of his executors off his testament  
and last will: when he put out Gerdenar. B. of winchest, & co-  
mittid vnto him as one off his executors the gouernance off  
his sone, that worthy prince king Edward the vi, vnder  
which noble prince, this realme off England was quietly go-  
uernid and rulid, with our any such cruelty and tirany as is  
wid now adais.

K. Edward.

Wherefore o England / England / La-  
ment, lament, how great and greuous are thin offencis, and  
sinnes, that god is so sore displeasid with the, to suffer such ru-  
lers to bridle the and so sore to plage and scourge the, ye ve-  
rely a very rood of god apointid, and therefore wondrously  
and meruelusly referuid and kept, to plage England, for ther

A very Rood  
off god.

## The Lamentacion

unthankfulnes, and for not knowing the time off ther visitacion. wherefore now England repent repent, and bewaile thy miserable state, for if thou do it not right sone, thou art now like shortly to be ouer thrown with straggers and tyrants, who will rule and bridle the, as they haue alredy thretenid the, thy goodly womē and fairer daughters will thei defile, thy pleasant houses and goodly places off pleasure shalbe geuen vnto thei, and they shall inioie thy labours, which thou & thy forefathers, with great pain trauell, and trouble haue gathered to gether for the, the thing is now a working, and the fire ackindling, so that yff god only off his great mercye help the not, thou art like to be distroid very shortly, for they that guld the my people, saith the prophet Esay, are extortioners and women haue rule ouer you. O my people thy leaders desfaue the, and distroy the way off this foot steppes. It is ye that haue burnt vp my vine yard, and the spoyle of the pour is in your houses, wherfore do ye oppresse my people, and smite them on the face saith the lord off hostes.

Esay. 3.

Iob. 34.

It is witten in the 34. chap. off the booke off the holy m<sup>t</sup> Iob. that for the sinnes off the people god suifith a tyrant to raign ouer them, y<sup>e</sup> England now haue not tirans and womē to rule a<sup>n</sup> raigne ouer them, let all men ludge doth not all ther doing a<sup>n</sup> proceedings declare manifestly that it hath bene labo rid and gone about by all the ways & meanes that can be deuised or ymaginid to geue a way (I will not saie to betray) this noble realme off England, in to the hands off the spanierds.

The queene  
desird to marry  
with the  
prince off  
Spain.

## Firste ded not the queene in mediarty as

sone as she came to the gouernance & dignite off this realme deside to marry with the prince off spaine, and as sone as the matter was espyed, were not, 20 off the perliament house sent to here, to declare what inormites wold folow to the realm if she married with any stranger, and therfore desird here to marry within the realm, wherby it is esye to be perceinid what she hath had alwaite in here minde.

She presidd  
to be with  
child

After that was it not pretentyd, assone as she was married that she was with child, and without all shame cauld the same to be published a<sup>n</sup> sent abroad in print and subseribid with the hand off 19. off the preuy counsell that the hole body off the realme, might thinke the same to be trewe, and in mediarty upon the same callid a perliament, because the nobles and comons should be the more willing & redy to condifend and to geue the crone off this noble realme, to the prince off spaine, to the intent that he with his proud spanierd might

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## Off England.

8.

bridle this brithanifhe nacion, according as it is sett out in print about the fisnamy or picture of the quenes in these words.

*Ille ego, cui superare suos Deus optimus hostes  
lustratq. dedit gentem frenare Britanniam.*

The quenes  
pose about  
her fisnamy.

And when it was perceiued that ther practise wold take no place, but that it was espyed in the parliament howse, and that he could not haue the crone to him, were they not then markid and norid, who were against it and to some off them were sent patents of 100. lib. a yere some of 200. lib. a yere, some more some lesse according as time and accacion seruid, to stope ther mouthes withall, & loke who shewid not them sellus redy or inclining to take a bribe to betray this thet natu rall contrie, was not one quarrell or another pikide to him or them, wherby they were brought quorum nobis, and then to lay ether treason or heresie (as they call it) to ther charges, wherby many were brought in to prison as it is manifest, by reason wheroff who dare speake ther minds frelie in the said parliament howse, according to the auncient priuileges off this noble realme, and is not this also a plage which is come apon vs for our vnthankfullnes according as our true prechers and prophets declarid to vs as is afore said. And for the more furtherance off this ther wickid purpose, did they not with out all shame, sett out in print, a genelogy or penguine in the english touge, to proue by the same genelogy that the prince off spain came off the bloud off king Edward the third. Be all thes practises think you, for any other purpose, but for to cause the comon people, to haue such a good opinion off the prince off spaine, that they might be the more redy an willing, to haue him cro-nid king, off this realme. And therby to disinheret, all the next rightfull heires off the same, and so to bring this noble realme into the bondage off strangers, contrary to the auncient laws, statuts, and customs off this noble realme off England.

Patentes ge-  
uen, and  
grauntid.

This genelo-  
gy had bene  
treason in the  
time of K.H.  
8.

And now of late who is ignorant of so many noble men and gentilmen sechid out off all thires, and caullacions & quarrels pikid to them, and so cast in to prison (as they say) vpon suspicion of conspiracie against the quene, which thing is but vaine and ymagined as apperid lately by M. Iohn frogmarton, who at the time off his execution, confessid openly to the people that he neuer offendid in any treason against the quene, and ther apon toke his death, and yet he was most cruelly hangid drawn and quartrid: how be it I knowe some men will answere and say, that he was cōdemnid by the law

Iohn frog-  
marton.

## The Lamentacion

and the quest passed against him and found him guilty &c but I wold know off the again: I pray the what quest dare quite a ny man, were he as ygnorant and clere as Susanna, yif the ludges condempne him, as the wicked ludges condemnid here, because she wold not consent to ther shamfull lust and desire.

Do ye not know how 12. honest and substantial merchant men off london were handlid not long sens, because they cleerid & found sir Nicolas throgmarten not guilty, according to ther othe and conscience, but what was ther reward, were they not all most shamfully put in prison, wher they lay miserably some halff a yere, some more some lesse, and after ward were faine to pay some off them 200. lib. some 500. merks, for me more some lesse to the quene, according to ther abillite and substance, or els they should haue remaynyd styll in prison, with out any right, iustice, or lawe.

Here by ye may perceiue, what tyranny is wūd, and by this practise they haue so feared honest men that should go apō any quest for the quene, that they will say and do as the quene will haue them, rather then to be so cruely and shamfully intreatid and handlid as those 12. honest merchant men were before, who hath herd of the like traſſy wūd in England before this time, I do remēber in the time of K. H. 8. that the lord darcres of the north was indighted of treasō, and a quest of honest mē did quite him according to equite and iustice, and yet I neuer herd that any off the same quest were either in prisonid or trublid therfore.

Is it not also manifest how shamfully, those two knights, Sir peter Carow and Sir Iohan Cheke wer betrayed, taken and caried away, ryding betwen brussels and Andwerp, in the county of brabant. And had not Sir peter Carow his pardon sent him ouer the see, so liberally, both for littlands and goods that a larger perdon had neuer bene grauntid, And likewise Sir Iohan Cheke had he not the quenes licēis, to depart the realm, and being both as it was supposid in ther princes fauoure or at the least no mā perceiuid the contrary, for they both had bene with the quenes embassadors at brussels, Andwerp and barro, much frendly comunicatiō and great chere was had betwen thē, after that they ridid together to brussels, to them bassadors, which were ther presēt both to gether, wher they were frendly, and louingly interteinid, and great chere was made to thē thre dais to gether, and no maner thing laid to ther charges, and also louingly and frendly toke ther leue of the sayd embassadors, and returnid toward Andwerp again, were most shamfully, by the kings marshall of that cōtre taken, and

The quest  
that quit sir  
Nicolas  
throgmarten  
in prisonid  
therfore.

The lord  
darcres.

like the  
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like theues caried away, and so conuaid to the tower of london. Is not this also a lamentable case, to here the two gentileme, to be betrayed so shamfully, who wil trust such rulers with any maner promises, whē they thus seke to betray, the noble and gentillmen, of this realme. Is thus the truth and credēs that should begeuen to princes wordes, when they thus shamfully pluke bake that they haue grauntid, and perform not that they haue promissid.

Princis promys not performed

More ouer who seith not plavny now that the prince of spain hath obtained to haue the name of the king of Englā and also is praitid in our english coine, to ioine our english armes with the armes of spain, as his assuamy with the quenes, the croune of Englād being made ouer both their heads in the midst, and yet apō nether of thē both, and the superscripcio about the same coines was with the name of philipe and Mary, as apperish, sens that time, is it not manifest, that he in his own private coine hath vsurpid further, and ioined his armes with the armes of Englād, and made his pictur alone, with the perpetall crone of Englād apō his head, leaving our both the quenes pictur, and also here name, and so wish both the name and armes of England, with our the quenes, hauing this superscription about his coine Philip R. anglie, francie, neapolis princep. hispaine, by this ye may perceiue what he doth intend and purpose, and that he sought not in marriage the quenes person, but the welthy and rich land off England.

The king vsyth the armes off england in his coine with out the quenes name or assuamy.

Besides this, what practises be inuentid daily, to set Englād at variance with fraunce, it is not vnkown, not only by getting out that englishmē should go aboute to betray callis to the frenchmen, wherby our new king might haue occasiō to send in soldiers of his, as to take the town and fortes forhim self, but also to cause some of our loy lackers, which be soldiers about grūnes, or hāmes, to pike quarrels with the frenchmen to set vs & thē to gether by the eares, that by that means the eneme might haue occasiō, & that it might be thought if it should be compellid, to send our both shippes & soldiers, & so not only cōsume the greatist pte of the substāce as treasure of the realm, with the artillery and navy of the same, but also wilbe occasion off distruction off a great number off the noble men, gentylmen & commons off this realm.

Practises set vs at variance with franco.

It is not long sens that we had warres with fraunce, which was for theprounts pleasur, but what folowid ther of, it is not vnkown dyd it not all most begger the hole realm, beids the losse, & distructiō of a great nōber of worthy gentileme and commons, Therefore I wold desire the states of the realm, that they

The frutes off warres.

## The lamentacion

with the circūspect all well aduised, how they attempt, to breake with fraunce, for the pleasure of any other princes, least they be the occasiō of the distruction and beggery of the hole realm.

More ouer it is to be considred when king henri the 8. begā warres with fraunce, how that before he had bene at rest and quiet 30. yeres with out any warres, in the which time, he had gatherid diuers waies, great great substance and treasure wherby it was supposid he to haue had sufficient, to haue main tainid his said warres with all: but for all that, was he not fain to gather off his nobilitie, clergy, and comons, diuers great subsidies, beniuolencis, lones or lending off mony, besides also our fine coines off gold and siluer, was turned in to copper and brasse as it is manifest at this day, which was a great decay to our comō welth, as it cannot be denied, wherfore yf the que ne should now begin warres with france, for her husbands pleasure, and haue not the like prouision aforehand in comparison off her said noble father (as it is to be supposid that she hath not) by reason she hath geuen away so much to the b. off Rome and his adherents, and beggerid her nobles and comōs to set vp her spitfull spiritalty (so that the old proverbe is now fullyild, S. Nicolas is on horse bake and S. George is on fote) wherapon it is to be thought that she hath nothing the like prouision, that her said noble father had, when he began to haue warres with fraunce. And therefore I will leue it to the counsell and states off the realm, to consider what will folowe, yf we should at this present, haue warres with france foras I do vnderstand: by other, England is in as great misery and penuri at this day, as hit hath bene in many yeres before, the death of come, and all maner of vitall be so exceeding dere, although at the first coming in off the que ne to hercragene, it was reportid, that that shamfull ydell, (the blessed masse as they call it) had brought with it, all things plenty, which being contrary, now plainly apperith, to be the occasiō off the great vengeance off god upon this realm, for so shamfully recētting again, that wickid and abhominable pop shome, with all ther wickid ceremonies, expresse y against god and the death of his sone Christ.

This haue I writton, considring it to be my duty in waring my native contre, to auoid the great plagues and dangers, that be now coming apō them, and knowing it also to be the duty of euery christean & trwe hartid englisman, and that man that perceneth this his native contre like to come in to ruyn and distruction, and doth not indeuore hym self by all the means he can deuise, for the detructance ther of, the same is not

what we haue susteynid by the last warres with france.

The que ne hath no prouision a fore hand.

The mass is the occasion off the great dearth in England.

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## Off England.

12

worthy to be counted a true harrid englist man, but a traitour to his contrie, what shall then euery true harrid englistman, Iudge of Miles hogerd and his felow helpers, who more like swinherds haue made, a shamfull, railing, folishe, and blasphemus boke, against god and his pour persecuted members, and afflicted, congregation now disperid abroad in diuers contries for his names sake, who by ther flattering books, extollieth the King above the mone, alledging in ther books the saying off Themistocles, to the Athenians by thes words why make ye thes tumultes and rumors, against them, off whom by manifold wars, ye haue receiuid so many comodites what shall all men Iudge off this shameles flaterers. I pray you what comodites hath England receiuid, of the king: Except it be, that they bestowed an hundred thousand pence, for his charges, to bring him, and his navy off spainerds into england, which mony, the englisthe merchants lardy haue paid at Andwerp as it is manifest and cannot be denied. Besids that what discomodities and twyn England is like to receiue by hym, I pray god thy may bewarnid to take hede in time. And as touching the kings persone, I know non to find any faute with it, except the quene her self do, for lake off his company so long, the which as it is reportid he liue regardith, for as his spanierds haue blasid abroad in other contries saieing what shall the king do with such an old bich, also affirming that she may be his mother, a yonger is more meter for him, with mordisputfull words spoken off them, the which yf an englistman should report, should be taken for to odious. And as for England with agreat number off the states of other contries: could haue bene very well content, that he had pcedid with his former marriage, with the doughter off portyngall which had bene more feter and quieter for him, both by the Iudgment of his own spany erds, & also of many other. And as for the nobles and comons off England, they could haue bene very well pleasid, that the quene had also married withi the realm as with the lord Courteney earl off deuenshir borne of a noble house, or with some other noble man. And so had the said lord Courteney not bene compellid for the saue gard off his liif, to haue traueled beind the sees into strange coüres, wher as it is supposid he was poisonid, for fear off putting the prince off spaine besid his protensid enterprise.

what shall men Iudge also off the quene, that now sufferith the aspergement off her blude, and sufferith the hieres apparant off the crone to mary so basely and wile, to bring ther by the succession, out off estimation, that people may the les

Miles hogerd & his felows.

Themistocles saieing.

The spanierds report of the quene.

The doughter off portyngall.

Lord courteney poisonid

The lady franckis doughter off to the french quene

## The Lamentacion

Secure yf the crowne, go to a stranger, which is contrary to the lawes and statutes of this realm, which wold not haue beene suffered in the time of King Henry the 6. nor in any other King or princes time, that had set by the honour of the realme, who sent not the practises that is vsid daily, and all for pour England. The conclusions off peace with the french king, to much redounding to ther dishonours becaus they might the more quietly worke, and make ther practis for Englad, with out lett or interuption off any other for an princes.

The Spaniards intend to make a conquest off England.

The queene take an other title or reason.

Noteth what the commons feare, and crye in subsidies and taxes.

And becaus they haue failed off ther purpose at two parliaments and cannot haue ther desire, by the comen assent who sent not ther practise and intent, to enter upon the realm with power and force, and so to cause the prins off Spayne to make a conqueste off this noble Realme (y<sup>e</sup> he cann) and thereby to despoiler all the noble blude and commons off England, and to plant in ther places the vile Spanyards, contrary to the rightfull lawes and customs off this realme. And dyd not the queene when she was crowned, take a solemn othe, to maintain and defend the old and ancient privileges & customs off this realme, and how she kepeth them in a farringe iudge.

Moreouer what a greivous plague is it, perceyuing the great death and scantie off corn an vytail &c to be in all england at this present which hath not bene seen many yeres before, whereby the comon People be in great pouerty and misery: that ther is gatheryd such great subsidies off them, besides, taxes or lending off mony, as is now, only to kepe them low, and in misery, that the prince off Spayne may the sooner prayne to come to his said pretended enterpryse.

As the queenes first coming to here sayng, she forgaue the subsidye, that was graunted to King Edward the 6. whereby it is to be supposed she had no great neede off mony, or els it was to make the people more willing to consent, that she should marry with the prince off Spayne.

Is it not also manifest, that sens she came to her state and dignite, that she hath had no warres, whereby here treasure shoud be consumed, but contrary wyse hath gotten great possessions and substance off those noble men and gentylmen, that haue suffred most cruell death, besides great fines that she toke and doth take off many noble men and other

ns

sens she came to her raygne as it is manifest. But all her gathering is to help the King her husband, and to enrich him and to make him strong, that he may the more easily com in and conquere this noble realm.

what the  
quen mea-  
neth by ga-  
thering off  
mony.

Also is it not manifest how many thousand pounds is dayly payd, by Thenglish merchants and staplers at Andwerp, by the quenes comaundement, and daily more and more is paid by them, and therefore Thenglish merchants, ar comaundid, to make ouer but two shypings a yere, to the utter vndoing off a great sort off yong merchant men who ar not able to abide ther markets so long, and wherfore do they cause this ordinance to be made, but only that at such tymes, many clothes and wolles may be shyp-  
pyd ouer the sees to gether: off the which clothes and wolles the sayd merchants must lend to the quene, a serteyne some off mony off euery cloth, &. serpler off wole, that they so shyppe, that it may amount to. xxx. or xl. thousand pounds at a tyme to the intent that it may serue the king, to maynteyne hym and his maynyens out off the realm, because he hath no great lust Home to the quene, being now more then xv monythes from Here, wherby it is manifest and playnly apperyth as clere as the sone, that in marriage he sought not the quenes persone but only the rich and welthy realm of England.

what the en-  
glish mer-  
chants must  
pay at and-  
werp for the  
quene.

And by cause I know my name shalbe abused, for wryting thus playnly my mynd, for the dwrye and good wyll that I bear to my natyue contre, I do desyre the therfore gentyll reader, what so euer thou be, that thou wylt consider, how many worthy men off the Romainys, dyd not passe to venter ther liues, and gaue them selues to the death, for the deliuerance off ther contre, as Caius Mucius Seuola, Marcus Curcius, and many other (as plainly apperith in Titus Linius, the Romainys story) for the deliuerance of ther Cyte, costes and comon welth from the hands of strangers ther henemyes, like as I do at this tyme, and therfore I do desyre them to ludge the best off me considryng I do but my dwrye, which like wise is the parte and dwrye off euery true hartid Englishe man,

The authors  
request,

Mucius  
Seuola.  
Marcus  
Curcius.

Miles ho-  
gerd and his  
felous ar  
blind fuzles  
and hyfing  
serpents.

And as for hogerd and his felows who may be comparid to blind snailles, and hissing serpents, creping out of ther holes to fight against dead men, and also with such whose answers

## The Lamentacion

Hogers au-  
thor aledgyd  
our off the  
grauesend  
barge.

D. standish  
is a cokes co-  
me.

Miles ho-  
gerd.

Thomas  
Archbit. off  
canterbury  
b. off london.  
b. off worcestir  
b. off glocestir  
b. S. Dauiths  
doctor tailor  
M. rogers,  
M. bradford  
M. sanders,  
M. filpot &c

cannot be suffrid to berede and indifferently to be iudgid, and  
therfore thes snayles may be hold to crepe apouther own dff  
hills, to lie, slander, and condempne, Christes pour members  
at ther own pleasure, for yf our answers might be suffrid open  
lie to be red and indifferently to be iudgid (such answers  
should be made to ther sell the and slanderus books wuh aled  
gid auctors out off the grauesend barge, which be mete couers  
for such cuppes) they should be so paintid out in ther colers,  
that they should be ashamed here after, to Raile and lie as they  
haue done, onles they be past all shame, like as that inoent  
prelate doctor standish, who long agone wrote a treatise a-  
gainst doctor barnes after he was burnid, which often times af-  
terward he lamentid, and recantid the same: who now be-  
ginnith again to wax bold like a snail creping out of his shel  
feing no man dare openlie resist him, beginnith again to writ-  
te, and affirmith that he will now abide (by list ou the fanta-  
sies) to the death, alake pour cok eiscom, that turnith with e-  
uery wind off doctrine, as a great number off his felows haue  
done, who being more wily, and crassy then he is, although  
they make books ar ashamed to sett to ther names, for fear off  
after clappes, for they dought how long this hothe weiler off  
persecucion, and boining wil continue, and therfore as con-  
tentid, that such swinherds as Miles hogerd and his felous be,  
shall beare the name, who for vain glory, and hope to come  
to promotion, ar contentid like blind buiders, to take it a-  
pon them.

who ever hard off so many worthy bishops, and lernid  
men, to be so cruelly martrid, as hath bene now off late daies,  
as namly Thomas Crammer archbishop off canterbury, M.  
Ridley bishoppe off london M. Lanmer sometime bishop  
worceter, M. hoper bishop off glocester M. pfarer bishop  
off S. Dauiths, doctor tailor off hadle M. Rogers, M. brad-  
ford M. filpot, M. sanders, with many other vertues & lern-  
id men, besid M. grene, & M. Cawstent ilmen, and ma-  
ny other gentill me in diuers shires & places off England, be-  
sids also many vertues men and women, whose nomder I can-  
not sertenly reherse, but am sure and serteine, that ther names  
ar writton in the booke off lif, and because our Rulers wold  
haue ther tiranie made the more manifest to the word, did they  
not lately burne 13. men & women in one fire, at strarford the  
bow beids london.

Yff for our sinnes and vntthankfullnes, god hath not sent  
vs strangers and tyrants to Raile euer vs, according to the  
prophecy off M. Latimer, then was ther neuer any. Yerha



## The Lamentacion

16

hane we one notable example of a wickid tyrant, in the third booke off the kings. in the xvij. xviii. and xix. capters we read off that cursid woman quene lezabell, who off a wickid zeal that she had to the seruing off here false ydols cauld all gods holy prophets to be persecutid and staine, in so much that the holy Prophet Elias was faine to fly in to the wildernes, to saue his lyffe, wher god sent a rauen to fede hym, wher he cried and cōplained to god, sayeng lord they haue distortid all thy holy prophets, and I am only escapid, and yet they seke after my liff, but god answerid Elias and sayd I haue yet reseruid vnto me vij. thousand, that haue not bowed ther Knees vnto hall nor worshippid his ymage &c. Euen so I trust, and doubt not, for all the greuouse persecucions, and tyranny that is daily vsid against gods saints god hath reseruid many that haue not bowed ther knees to ther ydols, but that do continue in ther prayers still to god, for his pour afflictid church off England, now disperfid and scaterid abroad, at whose erye and lamentable complaint, god will aduenge him self off his and our aduersaries, our wickid rulers, and will bring some off them to as shamsfull an end, as he did that cursid, and wickid woman quene lezeqell.

Reg. 17  
19. chap.

Quene  
le labell,

Elyas,

wherefore dear brethern, cease not to lament, and bewaile our sinnes, and the state and misery off our countre, that is come apon vs for our vnthankfulness and for not know legyng the time of our visyracyon and doubt the not, but god is good mercifull, patient and long suffring, and will at his appointed time so comfort them with all ther false spifull spirituality, that all the world shall know, that he only is the lord in all the earth. wherfore I say once again deare brethern, lament, lamēt, the state of our natiue, cōtre, & cease not to crye with me vnto god & to beseech him for his deare sone our saue your Iesus Christes sake, that he will haue mercy apō his pour church off England, and that he will not geue vs over in to the hands of strangers and tyrants, his and our henemies, for our sinnes and vnthank fullnes. for as the Prophet Dauid saith in the 107. psalm it is he that for the sinnes off the people, makith a fruitfull land to be barine &c. a godly & comfortable psalm for all such as be oppresyd with tyranny, wherin the afflictid, & troubled consciens, shalbe well satisfied. Ther vnto accordyth the saying off the holy man Iob, that for the sinnes off the people, god sendith tyrantes to raigne ouer them. seeing then that for our sinnes et vnthak fullnes we haue prouokid gods wrath who hath sent vs thes tirātes to rule ouer vs, we haue now non other way nor meanes then only to submitt our selues vnto

Psalm. 107.

Iob 41

Iuges 10

der the mighty hand off god & to folow the example off the  
 childern off Israell, who were gods electe and cholen people  
 what time as they had offendid god by worshipping ydols, he  
 ponissid them by sending strangers & tirants to Rule & rain  
 ouer them who oppressid them (as our rulers do now vs) wher  
 fore they turnid to god, humblid them selues with prater and  
 fasting, & confessid ther sinnes and vnthankfullnes: and the  
 lord said to them, did not the herthen before oppresse you, and  
 we cryed vnto me, and I deliuerid you out off ther hands, &  
 for all that, ye forsoke me againe, and worshippid ther gods,  
 wherfore I will help you no more, go & complaine vnto those  
 gods which ye haue seruid, & looke yff they will help you  
 out off your misery. And they confessid & said to the lord,  
 we haue sinnid, do thou with vs, what so euer pleasith the, de  
 liuer vs only at this time, and they put away ther ydols and  
 seruid the lord, and the lord had pite upon ther misery, and de  
 liuerid them out off ther enemies hands &c. Ch lest this  
 godly example moue vs to crye vnto the lord, with our fear  
 ling, and confesse like wise our sinnes and vnthankfullnes, &  
 say to the lord with the Prophet Esay, oh lord of hostes, thou  
 art god alone off all the kingdoms off the earth, thou only hast  
 creatid heauen and earth, encline thin cares and consider, open  
 thyn eyes, and see our miserys, and deliuer vs from the  
 hands off our aduersaries, that all the kingdoms off the earth  
 may know that thou only art the lord. Ieremy. 5. oh lord call  
 to remembrance what we haue suffrid, consider and see our con  
 fusion, our inheritance is turnid to strangers, & our houses  
 to forreners. Esay. 55. (oh lett vs seke the lord while he is  
 to be found, & lett vs call upon hym while he is nigh, so  
 wyl he be mercifull to vs) Thy holy Prophet Dauid sayth,  
 that lyke as a father pitieth his own childern, so thou lord  
 hast mercy and pite upon them that fear the. wherfor oh  
 lord be mercifull to vs, and remember not our offencis, nor  
 the offencis off our fore fathers, neither take thou vengeance  
 off our sinnis, spare vs good lord, spare thy pouer afflicted church  
 off England whom thou hast redemid with thy most precious  
 blude, and be not angry with vs for ever, but deliuer vs this  
 one time from our cruell enemies, which most cruelly oppres  
 and persecute vs with most cruell death, because we will not  
 worship the works of ther own handes, which worship doth  
 pertaine to the only our lord god, therfore as we spoilyd off  
 our goods, & persecutid from contre to contre. oh lord our  
 god hear our prayers, which thou dost geue vs grace to make  
 for thy pouer afflicted church off England, oh do not prolong  
 our

A prater for  
 the church  
 off England.  
 Esay 37.

Jeremy. 5.

Esay. 55.

Psalm. 103.

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## The lamentacion

10

because thou seist, how thy most holy & blessed name is daily blasphemed, thorow false and wicked doctrine, wher before thy holy worde was truly preachyd & taught, & thy church shew did bear the professyon off thy name, oh call to remembrance how mercifull thou hast bene to thy people off old tyme, when they were disobedient, & did for sake the, and worshipping the works of ther own harts (like as in England they now do) thou didest not utterly reiect them, but when they repented, and confessed ther finnes, and turned to the with all ther harts, thou mercifully forgavest ther finnes, and sentyst them deliverers, as Ahud, gedeo Samson, Iehw Machabeas & other, who delivered them from straungers ther heneimies Ieremy. 14. we know ledg oh lord all our mildeds, and the finnes off our fore fathers, for we haue offended the, be not still displeased with vs (oh lord) for thy names sake, forget not thy louing kindnes, and remember the thron off thy glory, oh be mercifull to vs, be mercifull to vs. psalm. 83. hold not thy tonge oh lord, kepe no longer silens, refrain not thy self oh god, for lo thin heneimies make a hurle burle, they ymagiu craft against thy people, and conspire against them, com say they lett vs rote them out, from among the people. Oh my god make them lyke a whele, and as the stuble before the wynd, persecute them with thy tempest, make ther facis ashamid, oh lord that they may seke thy name. lett the be confoundid & vexid euer more and more, lett them be put to shame and perishe, that they may know, that thou art god alone, and that thy name is the lord, and that thou only art the most hyest over all the earth. psalm. 35. Strive thou with them that strive agaynst the and fyght thou with them that fyght against the, let them be as the dust before the wind and thy angell oh lord feare yng them, lett todayn distruction com upon them vnwares, And the nett that they haue laid preuely catch them selfs in, that they may fall in ther own mischefe, so will we geue the thanks in the great congregacyon and prayse the among all people, oh lord here vs, oh lord be mercifull to vs, oh lord do not prolong the tyme, because thy pour church off England haue borne the professyon off thy name, Thou knowist oh lord, that all flesh is as graffe, and all the glory off man as the flour off the feld, the graffe witherith and the flour vadieth away, but thy worde indurith for euer. wherfore oh lord call to remembrance thy great mercies and thy louing kindnes, according to thy promisses, and do not consider, nor haue respect vnto the number off our dailly finnes, and wickednes, but according to thy great mercies we do beseech the to forgene vs, in thy dear sone

Iudges. 9.  
Iudges. 6.  
Iudges. 14.  
3. Reg. 9. 1.  
Macha. 2. 3.  
Ieremy. 14.

Psalm. 83.

Psalm. 35.

Esa. 40.

Psalm. 130.

Psalm. 143.

The  
Addicion:

our sauour Christes blude, and say vnto vs, thou art our  
 heilth, which woldest not the death off a sinner, but rather that  
 he conuert and turn from hys sinnes and wickednes. Conuert  
 thou vs vnto the, so shall we be conuertid, ad turn thou vs vn  
 to the, which art in extrem misery so shall we be confortid, for  
 as thy holy prophet Dauid sayth, yff thou shouldst take na  
 rowly upon our sinnes and wickednes, lord who might abyde  
 before the, but he saith ther is mercy with the, and therefore art  
 thou worshippid. Again he saith lord enter not in to iudgment  
 with thy seruants, for no man liuing shalbe found ryght wise  
 before the. Seing oh lord thou knowist all things, and no  
 thing is hid from the, thou knowist also that all fleshe is grafs,  
 & no good thing can com from vs, as of our selues, being but  
 flesh and blud, and all to gether vnproffitable seruants, stretch  
 now forth thy mighty hand & confound the deuils of thin &  
 our hennemies abate ther pride as wage ther mallis which styll  
 continew, and persecute thy pour afflicted church off Eng  
 land, that all the word may know, that thou art the liuing god  
 & lord that rulist ouer the whole world, then shall we man  
 nify and praise thy holy name, which liuist and raygnist one  
 god in the holy Trynite, to whom be geuen all honour glory  
 and prayse, for euer and euer world with our end: Amen  
 Amen,

30. December, 1556.

Here before in this treatyse christen reader/

¶

which I fynishede and sent in to my natyue contre more then  
 a yere past, I haue declaryd what dyscomodytes folowid the  
 last warres, that we had with france, to say, not only the losse  
 of a great number of noble and worthy men of our countre,  
 but also thorow the same, our good coynes of gold and syl  
 uer, were turnyd into copper and brasse, as it is manifest:  
 wherfore I desyryde the states of the realme, to haue good con  
 sideracyons, and respectes before they brake with france for  
 any forayn prynces pleasure &c. the which request I doubt  
 not but many trew englysch harts do now wyshe that they had  
 folowid. Sens the which tyme, the quene and counsell as is  
 aforesayd (being a stourge and rood to plage Englād for our  
 vnthankfulnes) haue of ther own fantasticall ymagynacyons,  
 for the prince of spaynes pleasure, not only with out the con  
 sent of any parliament broken and begone warres with fran  
 ce: but also contrary, to that off parliament made in the first yere  
 of herrayne, when the conclusyons were made with them  
 prouise for her cursyd mariage (may England say) with the  
 pynce

read that off  
parliament



prince of spayne, as in the sayd statute plainly apperith: where  
by asmych as in them is, they seke the dysquyetnes of the hole  
realme, and to bryng the comons of the same in to great myse  
ry, which only is the frutes off warres.

For sens the begynning of thes last vnfortunate warres,  
now begone whath hath England wone therby? ye rather  
wharhaue we not lost, although ther were sent out with the  
prince off spayne a great number of worthy gentyllmē and  
comons, to ther great costes and charges, to the wynnyng off  
S. Quintynes, hawn, schatelet, and other peces ther about, the  
which the prince kepith for hym self, to his own vse, yet the  
most part of our mē, lest ther bones ther and the rest of the that  
estapyd the dāger of the warres, retournyd home agayn in great  
mylery penury and begery. More ouer whar loyls haue our  
englysh merchāts susteynid by takyng of the thre rich shyp  
pes, which the frenchmen toke comyng out of Flanders on  
barryme dai last past, being worth 30. thousand pōnds, be  
sydes many other shyppes taken by the frenchmen sence that  
tyme, as they that haue susteynid the losses therby can reporte.

And now wyll I come to speake off the losse of the honow  
r of England which is the notable towne of Callys, with the  
strong castells of hames and gwynes &c. which hath bene in  
the custodye of England more then 200. yeres past, to be so  
shamfully betrayed and lost, thorow the euell gouernment off  
the quene and here counsell: whose dytygent study and care  
should haue bene to prouyd and forsee, specyally, in thes  
dangerus tymes of warres, that not only Callys with hāmea  
and gwynes, and the peces beyond the seas, to haue bene fue  
nyllhed with men and wyrtall accordyngly, for to haue with  
stand the mallys of the french men our henemyes but also to  
provyde that the strong townes, castells, fortresses and blokk  
houses &c. lyeng about the realm, for the saif custody and de  
fence of the same, to be well furnysshed with men munycyon  
and wyrtalls, and also that the ryall Nauy of Englād had bene  
mayntaynyd that the subiectes off this realme, myght lyue in  
saftyte and qnyetnes, with out danger of any forayn prince  
or potentate.

This is the charge and dwry of all good and polytyk ru  
ters, and gouernors yf the quene had ment this to do, wherfo  
re hath she cawsyd to be rasyd, and defacyd those bulwarks  
at grauesend and tylbery, &c. and wherfore doth she lett fall  
indecaiy, those blokkhouses and bulwarks about deal besyde  
douer, which her noble father, with his great trauayle, costes  
and charges, byldyd and fortrefyd, for the defence off the sub  
iectes off the realme. But I pray you what can men other wyse

B 3 ludge

S. Quintins

3<sup>rd</sup> Ryche  
shyppes ta  
ken.

Callis hames  
and gwynes  
lost thorow  
euell gouer  
ment.

The dwry  
of rulers

Bulwarks  
blokkhouses

Judge off the quene, here in, but that she hath done it because the prynce off spayne may the more easily, come in with his army and navy off shypes, and so to make a conquest off this noble realme off England as is afore said. But what if the quene and her counsell haue practysyd, how to bring Callis in to the hands off the prynce off spayne, and that being perceuyd, and the french king theroff admonyshted, causyd hym to take his enterprise as he dyd.

**Callis,**

Or whether the quene and counsell, dyd wyttyngly or wyllyngly, suffer callys to come in to the frenchmens handys (by neglecting to send ayde thither in tyme, the same being so oft and many tymes desyrd by the lord depury) because that after ward it myght come in to the hands off the prynce off spayne, ether by exchanging for other townes or ells in some conclusyons the fouer to make peace, that he hauing it, I mean Callys &c. myght the soner bring his pretysyd enterpryse to pasc with England.

**Ordinance  
Armure  
Treasure.**

wherefore o ye nobles and comens off England helpe that your bulwerks and fortresses be made wpagayn, with all speade and trusty men appoyntyd, to ward and kepe them, kepe the ordinance, Armure and treasure &c. wyth in the realm, to defend the same when nede shall requyre. that with gods help ye may be able to defend your cōtre, from forayn princes whoe ke your distructiō, and to bring the realm in to bōdage, with bride lly you, as before in this treatise is declarid at large

The burning of the great Harti, at the fyrst comyng off the quene to here raygne, betokenyd some desolacyō, and yet the quene wold bestow no cost, to byld that goodly shype agayn but lettith it with the rial Navy off England, fall in to wast and decay, which her noble father, as a pruden and polityke prince mayntaynyd for the defence off the realm.

when was it cuer hard off before this miserable tyme, whē we had warres with france, but that iij. or iiii. thousand men were sent ouer to kepe Callys, with the castells and frunterea ther about, that they myght not only with stand the mallys and enemye of the frenchmē, but also to haue made an inroad into france at tymes, as by our cronycles plainly apperith was done in our tyme, by the noble prince K. H. S.

But it is a heauy case and mych to be lamētyd, that the quene studyeth lest about such matters, which shoulde turne to the welth, comodite and sauegard off this realme. But contrary wyse it is manifest, that all her care and study was and is, how she may bring to pasc, that the prynce off spayn, may haue the perial crown off this noble realm of England to hym and to his heyres, ether by crafty means or perforce; and so to

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bring this noble and fre countre off England in to most my-  
ferable seruytude and bondage, lyke as be his other contrres  
off Holland, Seland, Brabant, Flanders, Namure and lyzen-  
burg, &c. with his other goodly contrres of Napels and My-  
land, &c. the which I prayged England maytake warnyng  
ther off by tyme.

Holland,  
Zeland,  
Brabant,  
Flanders,  
Neapels,  
Myland,

Here para venture some wyll rayle upon me and reuile me,  
because I am so bold to charge the quene, and here counsell, as  
before in this treatyse I haue done, and now do, and also for  
layeng to ther charges, that thorow ther default and neglygen-  
ce, Callys with hames and gwynes, &c. become in to the  
frenchmens hands, To the which I wyll answere and pro-  
ue it to be true: Fyrst yff the quene had as is afore sayd sent  
ouer, iij. or iiii. thousand mē to haue lyen upon the borders or  
frunteres of Callys, and ther to had spent but only, v. hundrid  
marks by the yere, (I speake with the most) to honest men be-  
ing strangers dwelling in other contrres (as here noble and po-  
lytyke father dyd) who myght haue serrefyed and geue know-  
ledge to the quene and counsell from tyme to tyme what the  
french king and other prices practysyd, and went about. Cal-  
lys had not bene in the frenchmens hands as it now is.

For I am sure, that the french king hath not seafyd contynwal-  
ly to parcyse how he myght gett callys, and those parties, ad  
that within thes fewe yeres, as the lord pager, and other off the  
counsell do very well knowe, who were of king Edwards  
counsell, when the french king went about his practyse in tho-  
se days. And being known, ther was agensyllman and a do-  
ctor sent in to Englad to geue the king and counsell warnyng  
theroff, after whose comyng inmedyatyly, ther was proclama-  
cyon made that all captaynes and soldyers, should repayre  
in medyatyly, to ther townes Castells, fortelles, and holdes, ad  
therapon preparacion was made inmedyatyly, that Callis, with  
the castells and fortes were prouydyd, and supplyshed, wher-  
by the french king was dysfa poyntyd, and therefore for soke  
his pretensyd enterpryse, and so Callys was sau'd at that  
tyme from the frenchmen. And they that brought the sayd  
messlage and gaue warnyng to the counsell, had geuen them for  
ther rewarde, but one hundryd marks, which mony was de-  
lyuerid to a frend off myne, by the sayd lord pager, as he told  
me at that tyme, and yet I neuer hard, that that gentryllman, that  
sent the sayd warnyng had any recopence at all for his labour.  
But yfther had bene geue hym at that time for hys rewarde  
(accordyng to his desertes) a stipend off an C. marks or an 100.  
pounds by the yere during hys lyff, Callis had not bene in the  
french mens hands at this day. For I do know that the same

Lord pager

Callys  
delynerid  
from the  
frenchmen.

man

was had knowledge off this late pencye for Callis, lōg before it was known  
abrode, and so myght haue gēn knowledge long before the coming thither  
off the frenchē, ad to Callis with hōes ad gines, might haue bēe sanctified.

But it is also mycht to be lamentyd that the queene hath such a hate agāst ho-  
nest men, that professe the gospell off our saueour Iesus christ, and be not off  
her wickid eelygyon, that she had rather, that the hole realme, should go to  
wrake, then that any honest men should be maintainid by here, for she wyll  
not onli geue thē any thyng that myght tourne to the comodite and sauegard  
off the realme. But contrary wyse most shōfully and wrongfully with hol-  
dith such pencye, as here noble father and brother gaue to them by patent,  
during ther lyues, for recōpence of ther good and faithfull seruice and paines  
they toke to serue them in ther daies.

As the queene  
had folowid here noble fathers word, and bene rulyd by his wise prudent  
and sage counsellers, who had the knowledge and experie how the affayres  
of the realme stood this realme, had not come to such mysery and begery as it  
is at this day. but those wyse and worthy men, whom her father tenderly  
louid hath she causyd to be cruelly murderid, as is also said. And hath sett vp  
counsellors of her own, which haue no knowledge in the affayres off the  
realme, but those who will say as she saith, and affirme her wickid will and  
desires to be good and to be a law. Like to be cōparid, to Roboam the sone  
off king Salomon, whē the children off Israel came to him sayng, thy fathers  
yoke was greuous vnto vs, make thou it lighte (he doig as the queene now  
doth) folowid such counsellers, as had bene brougt vp with hym. And wold  
not folow the counsell of the sage and wyse men, that were off his fathers kig  
Salomons counsell, wherfore, x. of the xij. trybes off the chylderne off Israel  
fell from him, as the story declarith at large, in the third booke off the kings  
the xij. chapter. But the text saith it was the Lords doing.

Oh what substance and treasure hath the queene spent agāst the prince of spaine,  
sence the begynning off her marriage, ad what vnreasonāble great subysides and  
sones hath she gatheryd, wher by she hath in poverished the subiectes of this  
realme, for to aid him, wher off the xx. ii. parte wold haue kept Callis with  
hāmes and gwinnes, &c. that they should not haue bene in the french mens  
hands at this day, but what carnal she, so that she haue here own curtyd will,  
although the hole realme go to destruccyon, and beggery. What think you  
wold her noble father K. H. & haue done to his sayd dowghter yf he had  
know, that she wold so wyckidly haue rulyd and abusid her state as she hath  
done, fyrst by marieng with a stranger, (and bringing in the vsurpyd antorite  
off the B of Rome) cōtrary to her sayd fathers mūd, for her sayd noble father  
by his testament and last will gaue her the imperial crown of this realme, but  
only apon cōdy cō as plaiūly apperith by thāt, off plaiūty, made for the suc-  
cessyon off the croūe ano. 35. H. 8. So that she wold be rulid by the cōusel, as  
well in marriage, as in other affayres, as in the same her fathers last wyll eiti-  
bly shyd by act of plaiūty plainly apperith. And whether she haue obied and  
solowyd, her sayd fathers last wyll, lett all men iudge.

Finis.

Oh pray pray pray pray. That god wyll take our wyckid rulers awaye.

Soli Deo honor & gloria. 1558



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